

THE SOUTHERNER.

was followed up in August, 1849, and the last of Sept. 200 lbs. of guano was applied to each acre and seeded in wheat. The wheat grew off rapidly and appeared superior to any I had the following summer; but unfortunately the seed which I got from Baltimore was injured, and by good judges, at least one-third of it did not come up. I did not and could not expect a full crop; nevertheless it branched so astonishingly it made a fine crop, making ninety-six bushels of good wheat. Clover was seeded upon this lot of land and raked in, about 15 lbs. to the acre; it was one of the best sets of clover I saw the following summer.

Bone-dust is another valuable manure, and which is not used in proportion to other manures; apart from the phosphate of lime it contains, the oleaginous properties in it renders it a permanent manure. Its effects upon crops are not in proportion to the benefit imparted to land; it is one of the best manures for the grasses, applied at the rate of from 12 to 20 bushels to the acre, it renders the land much improved. I have derived great and lasting benefit by its application; not so much from the increase of crops, (although they were considerably increased,) as from the great benefit imparted to the land. The great difficulty of procuring ground bones unlutered, and the high cost of them, has caused them not to have been applied as liberally as I could have wished; consequently my experiment with them have not been as full as could have desired. The application of bones by different modes, is now claiming the attention of good and practical farmers.

Poudrette—made from "night soil," when properly compounded forms a good manure. My experience in this manure has been limited, yet I have applied it to corn in the hill; its effect was marked and decided; it, however, was not so apparent in the increase of the crop, as it was in its growth. I have derived great benefit from it upon vegetables and flowers, and consider it the best manure for gardens. The Poudrette obtained from the Lodi Manufacturing Company of New York, is decidedly the best I have ever used. There are other compounded manures, such as "Salts," "Renovators," &c., made by different chemists; the manipulators themselves differing in their compounds and deprecating the use of their opponents; is a sufficient guaranty that all their "nostrums" will not answer the same purpose, and added to the additional fact that they have not improved or benefited our lands or crops, is sufficient in warranting us in recommending other and better manures.

Barn-yard and Stable Manures.—This is the most valuable and prolific source from which the Farmer is by his own efforts and economy to improve his land. This manure, though not so permanent in its effects, yet applied after time or mure, is lasting and beneficial. It is the great reservoir from which the farmer is by his own industry and management to draw his supplies for the improvement of his land, as well as in a measure to derive his wealth; and he should husband his resources in such a manner as to have a constant eye to the accumulation of not only all the offal from his stock, but all the decaying vegetable matter from his farm. The greatest negligence prevails among many farmers in relation to the carelessness with which they attend to their barn-yard and stable manures; the voidings from cattle, the evaporation of nutritive portion of manures, would if saved and attended to, improve more land than what little they carry out upon them. There is nothing which a farmer can more judiciously use than plaster, in the absorption of the voidings, as well as the effect of fixing the valuable properties of manures, which are constantly escaping in the form of gases. I would then advise the liberal use of plaster in all the vegetable manures raised upon the farm; it is essential in all well regulated and ventilated stables and cow sheds, in preserving the health as well as the eyes of the animals, from the noxious exhalations of the pungent if not poisonous gases which constantly escape from the manures. Plaster fully repays the farmer who uses it, ten fold. Much could be said upon this subject by strenuously advising a more careful and constant eye to the accumulation and preservation of barn-yard and stable manures.

In conclusion, whether you have the stiff clays or sandy loams to contend with on your farms, and you desire to restore them to fertility, they must have the advantage of lime, clover and plaster, and a regular rotation of crops. You must lend all your energies to the accumulation of manures, both animal, vegetable and mineral, you cannot expect your lands to yield you remunerating crops unless you continue to keep up its fertility by liberal applications of manure. Should your barn yard and stables fail to afford you a sufficient supply, you should go to your marshes, woods and ditch banks, and there find

the elements for manure. We know the chief element of all manure being necessarily slow and laborious on exhausted soils, we should take advantage of every assistant in increasing and applying it to the soil.

Hoping that this Essay may be received by farmers in the spirit in which it is written, and may be the means of eliciting better information on the different manures, it is most respectfully submitted to their consideration.

The Southerner.

TARBORO: JULY 17.

FOR PRESIDENT,
FRANKLIN PIERCE.
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM R. KING.
OF ALABAMA.

FOR GOVERNOR,
DAVID S. REID.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM ELLIS, as a candidate for election to the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.

we commend the above. With strong sympathy for the fallen inebriate, and a general desire for the advancement of humanity, the noble spirits, who began and sustained this Division had yet another motive still more dear to their hearts,—the moral and physical development of their beloved old county. Actuated by that steady determination, which has always characterized her sons, when their purposes have been matured, they resolved to take up the cause and while they deprecated anything like fanaticism on the one hand or prejudice on the other, to act out faithfully the "golden mean." To us the organization for the advancement of Temperance, thereby elevating, in true worth, themselves, and at the same time, so strongly acting on public opinion, as to destroy its approval and encouragement of rum-swilling, and wine-sipping. Yet, to repudiate their connection with it, whenever it attempted to curtail their independence of thought and action, or to bias their political or religious opinions.

So far they have acted well their part, their "good fruits" walk daily our streets, honorable and high-minded men, speaking to all men, what it has done for them. They now, by this, show also that they are the vanguard against its encroachments on forbidden ground. That they are determined on effecting good, yet moderate, cautious, always guarding against that excess of zeal which has dishonored and undone so many noble institutions. With this declaration on their part of no purpose save that of expelling, by reason and moral power, a great evil from our midst, they deserve the cordial praise and hearty encouragement of all good men. May they go on prospering and to prosper, until Edgecombe becomes not only the "banner county" in physical advancement but also in moral worth.

Reid vs. Kerr.

The following extract we copy from the "Raleigh Times," the leading Convention paper of the State. The editor was in the Whig Convention, and of course understands the Whig policy, based as it is, on the 7th Resolution passed by that Convention. Think well on this, Eastern voters, and act according to the promptings of your "better judgments."

The Asheville News is informed that the difference between Mr. Kerr and Governor Reid, upon the subject of Reform, is just this—neither more nor less. Mr. Kerr is in favor of a convention for the amendment of the Constitution—Gov. Reid is opposed to it.

Winfield Scott.

We copy the following from the Wilmington Commercial. Among the vast number, who are daily sacrificing party association to independence of thought, and patriotic regard for the constitutional guarantees of Southern Rights, we are happy to find some

of North Carolina's sons. This is but one among a number, which plainly foretell the speedy emancipation of our good Old State, from the bondage of a party, which has sacrificed its honor and nationality on the altar of abolition fanaticism.

Every intelligent Southerner knows that by these nominations Mr. Seward and his allies are in the ascendant, and if General Scott is elected, his administration will be controlled by his party. It is a season of triumph for abolitionism and sectional fanaticism but, if rightly understood, must chill the heart of the southern people and present the prospects of peril and disaster.

Trip to Nag's Head.

All who may wish to take a short, pleasant and cheap trip to this wholesome summer resort, are referred to our advertising columns.

"Little's Living Age" comes regularly to our table. As the best Literary Journal of our country, we again call the attention of our readers, to the propriety of calling at our office, examining it, and of course subscribing for it. We say this not so much for the benefit of the work, as to give those who would like to receive the finest compendium of choice Literature, both American and Foreign, an opportunity so to do. It is published weekly by E. Littell & Co., corner Tremont and Bromfield Sts. Boston, \$6 per annum.

We have received the first number of our octavo of 32 pages, entitled a Journal of Organic and Medical Chemistry, signed for the Student, the Physician, and the People. Edited by William Elmer, M. and A. D. Hendrickson, Chemist. Published by B. BROWN WILLIAMS, M. D. The journal is very handsomely printed, and sends in all respects a neat appearance. On an examination of it we think it deserves to prove a very useful and desirable work. The subjects, it treats of, are of interest to all, and the style is readily understood and quite interesting. Call and examine it. From the Prospectus, we find that it will be divided into two Parts.

Part First.—Of the subjects treated in this part may be named, Chemical Affinity, Proximate and Qualitative Analysis; Method of obtaining the active principles of Plants and their Therapeutic effects; Physiology, Pathology, and Dietetics.

Part Second.—This will contain such chemical and other scientific matter as will profit the Common Reader as well as the Professional; including Properties of Matter, Food and Diet, Growth and Physiology of Plants, New and Scientific Discoveries, &c.

The Journal contains indebtment to many, but acknowledges allegiance to none. A few selections will be made in each number but most of the matter will be arranged expressly for this work.

TERMS.
Single Copy, \$2 00 per year.
Three Copies, 5 00 "
Single Number, two times.

Orders for the Journal should be accompanied with cash, and addressed to the Publisher, Box 105 Broadway Post-Office, New York or, to the Editors, No. 17 Hudson Place, West 34th street."

We have received "Yankee Notions" a very meritorious sheet, published at 98 Nassau Street, New York, for \$1.50 per year. It is illustrated by many comic engravings, and contains all the amusing incidents and anecdotes of the season. Ye lovers of fun, here is a chance.

The "Working Farmer" can also be seen at our office. It is indeed a useful and instructive work. Filled with the choicest agricultural intelligence, while it teaches the practically useful, it at the same time ennobles by its clear thought and comprehensive diction. Address Fred'k McReady, Publisher Working Farmer, American Institute, No. 351 Broadway, New York, with \$1 enclosed.

The "American Farmer" is too well known and too much talked of among our Agricultural friends, to need our commendation. Its teachings are clear and simple, and their practice will always pay. Nuf eed. Send \$1 to Sam'l Sands, 128 Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.

We were mortified as well as indignant on seeing in the last Tarboro Southerner, a Communication ascribing to Mr. Hewlett, the Temperance Lecturer, the most foul-mouthed slanders concerning the citizens of Edgecombe county. The offensive remarks it seems were made in addresses delivered in Alabama and Mississippi, calumniating the character of those citizens. We cannot refrain from expressing our condemnation of such language on the part of any Temperance Lecturer, and at the same time, bearing testimony to the intelligence, morality and virtue of the people of Edgecombe. That there are not in this county, as in all others, some bigoted, illiberal men, we will not pre-

tend to assert,—but as a community, there is none more enlightened, elevated and wealthy than is found in her borders. We have been among them and therefore speak that we do know.

Spirit of the Age.

POLITICAL.

From the Southern Press.

WASHINGTON, July 3, 1852.

To prevent all mistakes and misapprehension, we the undersigned, Members of Congress, adopt this method of making a joint statement to our constituents respectively, and to all who may take an interest in the subject, that we cannot and will not support Gen. Scott for the Presidency, as he stands before the American People, for the following amongst other reasons:

He obstinately refused, to the time of his nomination, to give any public opinion in favor of that series of measures of the last Congress known as the compromise; the permanent maintenance of which with us is a question of paramount importance. Nor has he since his nomination made any declaration of his approval of those measures as a final adjustment of the issues in controversy.

It is true the resolutions of the convention that nominated him are as clear and as explicit upon this question as need be; but Gen. Scott, in his letter of acceptance, which contains all that we have from him on that matter, does not give them the approval of his judgment. This he studiously avoided. He accepts the nomination with the resolutions annexed. That is he takes the nomination *cum onere*, as an individual takes an estate, with whatever incumbrances it may be loaded with. And the only pledge and guaranty he offers for his adherence to the principles of the resolutions, are "the known incidents of a long public life," &c.

Amongst these "known incidents" of his, there is not one, so far as we are aware of, in favor of the principles of the compromise. In one, at least, of his public letters, he has expressed sentiments inimical to the institutions of fifteen States of the Union. Since the passage of the compromise he has suffered his name to be held up before the States as a candidate for the Presidency by the open and avowed enemies of those measures. And in the Convention that conferred this nomination upon him he permitted himself to be used by the *Free-Soilers* in that body to defeat Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Webster, because of their advocacy of those measures and their firm adherence to the policy that sustained them.

To join such men, and aid them in completing their triumph over, and sacrifice of true and tried friends of the constitution is what we can never do. The dictates of duty and patriotism sternly forbid it.

We consider Gen. Scott as the favorite candidate of the *Free-Soil* wing of the Whig party. That his policy, if he should be elected, would be warped and shaped to conform to their views, and to elevate them to power in the administration of the Government, can but be considered as a legitimate and probable result. And believing as we do, that the views of that faction of mischievous men are dangerous not only to the just and constitutional rights of the Southern States, (which we represent in part,) but to the peace and quiet of the whole country, and to the permanent union of the States, we regard it as the highest duty of the well wishers of the country every where, whatever else they may do, to at least withhold from him their support. This we intend to do.

ALEX' R. STEPHENS, of Ga.
CHARLES J. FAULKNER, of Va.
W. BROOKE, of Miss.
ALEX. WHITE, of Ala.
JAMES ABERCROMBE, of Ala.
R. TOOMBS, of Ga.
JAMES JOHNSON, of Ga.

For reasons to some extent indicated in speeches and addresses heretofore made by the undersigned, they deem it to be their duty to withhold their support from Gen. Scott as a candidate for the Presidency. If it should seem to be necessary, we will hereafter, in some form exhibit more fully to our constituents the facts and reasons which have brought us to this determination.

M. P. GENTRY, Tenn.
C. H. WILLIAMS, Tenn.

A Bird in the Hand is worth two in the Bush.—General Scott, it appears, is not going to resign his office as commander in chief till he is elected in November. In this he shows some sense. It is better to hold fast to that which he has than to let it go for the chance of catching what may be impracticable. It would be too bad to lose his present office at the White House at one fell swoop.

N. Y. Herald.

The York Mirror (Whig) learns from one of the Massachusetts delegates

that "there is a strong disposition to hoist the Webster flag in Massachusetts. Also, that half a million dollars would be pledged by Tennessee men, if an independent ticket, headed by Webster, should be brought forward. The Webster Whigs of Boston are to receive their delegates in procession, when we shall hear what is their final intent."

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE SOUTHERNER.

Village Gossip.

Perhaps there is no place where the characters of every man, woman, and child, are more closely subjected to the most careful inquisitorial scrutiny, than in a country village. It is here that every one acquires to a certain extent an individuality, and judging from appearances, it is considered that every man, and more particularly every woman, should know quite as much, and, if possible, a little more of their neighbors' business than they do of their own. With all the familiarity of those having authority they pitch into the domestic economy of their neighbors' household—take a careful inventory of his furniture, his clothes, his servants, and his children (if he is so unfortunate as to be a fortunate benedict.)—constitute themselves the spiritual guardians of his morals, charge themselves with a close inspection of his business transactions—keep an accurate account of his outgoings and his incomings; they know where he goes, and what he does, and what he says; and if every thing is not gauged, and measured, and governed according to their own acid ideas of right and wrong, they forthwith deem it a duty which they owe to themselves and their fellow gossips, to publish it on every house top. Nothing escapes their argus eyes, nothing is too important for their inspection, nothing too minute and trivial for their consideration; and they are certain to perceive and quite likely to magnify and pervert whatever is amiss in their neighbor, while clad in the panoply of their own self-love, they sit down in the comfortable assurance that their own reputations are invulnerable. They think that their own eyes are infallible, that they glisten with a lustre which deflection cannot dim, that they afford them evidence which no testimony however strong can contradict—while the eyes of their friend over the way are dimmed, his judgment warped, his character rotten, and his reputation nothing. Instead of adopting for their guidance the good old maxim, "know thyself," they assume as a chief study, "know thy neighbor."

Now I do not pretend to say that this kind of espionage is not as it should be. It may, for aught I know, result from our very organizations—it may be with the purest and most charitable motives, that old ladies (excuse the adjective) discuss at their benevolent societies and other gatherings, and over their young hyson, the characters of all the young people, male and female, who inhabit the village in which they live. What though there is no fire in their minds, no vigor in their limbs; what though all the freshness, and buoyancy, and hilarity of youth, and health, and hope, are burnt down to their bier—time was when the blood flowed freely and swiftly in their veins and led them to commit indiscretions unknown to their riper years, and hence perhaps they are better calculated from their own experience to appreciate and excuse the youthful follies of those who come after them.

If some highly respectable matron has but the shadow of the shade of a suspicion, that some young man or some young woman is not just what a young man or a young woman should be, it may be all right for her to go from threshold to threshold, repeating a story based upon her by no means creditable or tangible hypothesis, ekeed out by her scandal-loving imagination. What if she is mistaken in her suspicions? She may be right, and she deems it proper, at all events, that society should be put upon its guard in relation to the viper which it may be nourishing in its bosom. If it should come out that she is mistaken in her suspicions, society is not responsible; it is only one victim sacrificed, and if perchance with hopes crushed and spirits broken he shrinks from the gaze of men, the wreck of what he might have been, there are others of fairer promise ready to take his place. The innocent gossip does not charge herself with the wrong; for having become the self-constituted conservator of the morals of all the young people within the by no means limited sphere of her tongue, she deems herself discharging a solemn duty which she owes to society, in divulging to the public in a private manner the opinion of those about her.

Oh, Woman! Woman! embodiment of all that is gentle, and winning, and beautiful; why is it that thou hast no tear of sympathy, no hand to succor, no wish to save those of thy own sex who have proved rather unfortunate than criminal? Alas! the rich know nothing of the struggles of the poor. They have never encountered that sternest of all conflicts—the struggle between a proud spirit and an empty purse.

I say it may be right for benevolent sewing associations, tea parties, and other "omnium gatherums," composed of gossips, to rake up or invent stale scandal to make the character of their neighbors unlovely. It may be right for well-meaning but weak headed gossips to peddle it from door to door enlarged and improved by their own emphatic exclamations and lucid opinions, but the penal law calls it slander, and the "higher law" back-biting. Private gossip is the parent of public opinion. It is the source whence springs a ranker poison than cunning chemists ever distilled from noxious herbs or serpent's tooth. It is a cowardly screen for quanting malice from behind which those who have not the manliness to act openly

may shoot their rankling darts fearlessly detection.

I have read somewhere of a flower of exquisite odor and of most delicate texture—to the eye it is as harmless as it is beautiful, but within its tiny petals lies concealed a venomous serpent, which undisturbed grows with the flower and with it droops and dies; but when warmed into life in the bow of its victim, one touch of its tiny fang is death. The serpent in the otal when it strikes but obeys the impulse of an honest instinct. But it is not instinct which prompts a man to blacken the reputation of his friend, which required by no law of his nature to warm himself into the confidence and spy out the weaknesses of those about him, for the purpose of making them "objects of pity to friends, of derision to foes, to be sneered at by strangers, and stared at by fools."—It is an open foe we can defend ourselves from; a secret enemy we have no protection. Better the highway robber than the midnight assassin. Better the midnight assassin than the covert, and vindictive, and malicious slanderer. From the assaults of the one the law affords us protection, against the insidious insinuations of the other, we stand singly handed and defenceless.

"May life's unblest cup for him
Be drugged with treacheries to the brain,
With hopes that but allure to fly,
With joys that vanish while he sleeps
Like dead sea fruits, that tempt the eye,
But turn to ashes on the lips
* * * * *

Just Prophet, let the damned-one dwell
Full in the sight of Paradise,
Beholding heaven, and feeling hell."
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FOREIGN.

ARRIVAL OF

The Steamer Arctic.

The Steamer Arctic, arrived at New York on the 11th, with Liverpool dates to 20th. MARKETS.—Cotton has been quiet within the slightest variation from the prices of Friday last. The sales of the three days had been 18,000 bales, of which exported speculators took 7000 bales. Of the 13,000 bales were American. The import for the same period were 25,000 bales, nearly American.

MARKETS.

TARBORO' MARKET, July 17.

We have no change to notice in the condition of the river, which continues very low—nor in the prices of produce, trade being very dull.

Turpentine—Virgin dip, \$1 50; 00 dip, \$1 80 to \$1 85.
Serpape 40 cts. per 100 lbs.
Tar, \$1 per barrel.
Corn, \$2 75 to \$3 per bbl.
Bacon, 11 to 12 1/2 cts.
Lard, 11 to 12 1/2 cts.
Fish—whole herrings \$3 per bbl.
Cotton, 8 1/2 cts.

Washington Market, July 13.

No material change in many articles of produce since our last.

Reported for the Wilmington Herald.

Wilmington Market, July 14.

Turpentine.—The s.d.s. since our last report have reached 1,500 bbls. at the prices, say 2.40 for Yellow Dip, 2.50, 2.75 for Virgin and 1.20 for Hard.
Bacon.—The demand now is moderate and stock of North Carolina and Western increasing. We quoted C. hog round at 12 1/2, sides 12, shoulders 11, and hams 13 cts per lb. There have been no receipts or sales of consequence this week. Western sides 11 1/2, sugar cured hams 12 1/2 cts per lb.

Lard.—We have nothing new to say about this article; it still remains scarce and high; no late receipts from the country except in small lots; demand good.

Corn.—There have been no arrivals since our last. Last reported sales were at 66 cts per bushel. The stock is thinning off rapidly; one or more cargoes daily looked for.

Petersburg Market, July 11.

Cotton.—The market continues firm at 10c. for all prime parcels, with sales of 250 to 300 bales.

Corn.—Sales of 1500 to 2000 bushels at 75c. to 80c.

Bacon.—Market firmer and advancing. Sales of Shoulders at 9 1/2c. to 10c. Sides at 11 1/2c. to 11 3/4c.

County Candidates.

Election on Thursday, 5th Aug. next.

We are authorized to announce Col. H. T. CLARK, as a candidate for re-election to the Senate of the next General Assembly.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM NOBLE, Esq., as a candidate for election to the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.

We are authorized to announce JAS. F. JENKINS, as a candidate for re-election as Sheriff of this county.

DIED.

Near Wilson in this county, on the 22d ult., BELFIELD W. VICK, son of the late Samuel W. Vick, former Sheriff of Nash—aged 13 years 3 months and 20 days.